DUTY. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 11 .- Journalism has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. MacGahan's friends in England heard of his illness and his death at the same moment; the announcement staring us all in the face as we opened The Daily News this morning. The Constantinople correspondent of that journal gives a few details. Mr. MacGahan had been ill since his arrival from San Stefano, a fortnight since. Feverish symptoms appeared last Monday; spotted typhus declared itself on Thursday; on Friday he had an epileptic fit; on Saturday he had another; a third on Sunday night destroyed him. He had been delirious since Thursday. Beyond all doubt he has perished because he would not leave the post of duty, which nearly everybody who was not kept there by military o ders had quitted long before. I don't suppose it ever occurred to MacGahan that the existence of an epidemic of peculiarly violent and fatal typhus might be a reason for going somewhere else. So long as he had something to do at San Stefano he stayed, with the same imperturbable coolness and admirable courage which he had shown in the front of battle, in the desert, in the Arctic seas, and wherever duty called him.

The journal which he has served so brilliantly and loyally does him full justice. It probably seems to you in no way remarkable that it should. You have forgotten that The Times let Mowbray Morris, who had been its manager for twenty years, go to his grave without a word. The Daily News is one of the few English papers that venture from time to time to break through the rules of what is called anonymous journalism. It did not wait for MacGahan's death to make a public acknowledgment of his services. He known to its readers by name, as Mr. Archibald Forbes is known, though the letters and dispatches of neither were ever signed. You will permit me to use still less reserve, for Mac-Gahau was an American, and I want his countrymen to know all that can be known about him, and to remember him with the honor which is his due.

MacGahan was born about 1845, in Ohio. I hope

some of his old friends in America will publish the particulars of his early years. I know nothing of him till be came to Europe in 1870. I always meant to ask him, but it was not easy to get him to talk about himself, and I put it off till too late. The first time I ever heard of him was during the Commune. Huntington told me the story later, but the date of it belongs to the closing days of that mad insurrection, when its fate was scaled, and when the leaders of it and their followers were savage with desperation and rage. Two of Mac-Gahan's acquaintances-I believe they were not even friends-had fallen into the clutches of the post set up in the Place Vendôme-one of the military headquarters of the rebels. They were guilty of nothing, but they had been arrested for want of papers, or from some informality in their papers. MacGahan said he should go and get them out. In vain he was warned against the attempt. It was almost as much as a man's life was worth at that moment to come within bail of a Communist sentry. The Versailles troops were thundering at the gates of Paris; men were shot every hour for hesitating to answer a challenge, or to enroll themselves in the Communist MacGahan knew it as well as anybody, but he walked quietly into the jaws of hell, surrendered himself to the first soldier he met, insisted on being taken before the commander of the post, demanded the release of his friends, and obtained it. I believe the officers granted it for no other reason than their admiration of the man's indomitable courage. I have heard Huntington-who was in Paris at the time and knew well what the state of things was-say that the risk that MacGahan ran morable journey to Khiva was a joke to the risk he voluntarily encountered during that onterprise in behalf of his two comrades. The story has never been published. His biographer merely says that at one period he was under arrest and narrowly escaped being executed.

I won't dwell on the well-known Khiva ride. His book "Campaigning on the Oxus"-one of the best books in the whole literature of travel-has given the world a spirited yet modest narrative of his maryellous adventures, and no abridgment of them can do him any justice. I say marvellous, but they are as truthful as they are wonderful. He was then in the service of The New-York Herald, and when he was asked why he pushed on in defiance of military prohibition, in the face of probable death by starvation, or murder by savage tribes, or execution by the Russians themselves as a spy if caught, he answered simply that he had been ordered to go. It was always so. What he had undertaken to do, that he would do. He went through the Carlist campaign in a similar spirit; there, too, carrying his life in his hand, and passing from one camp to another in utter neglect of the commonestrules of prudence. There was not an atom of bravado or foolhardiness about him, nor the least love of mere display. He did what he thought his duty to his

employers required. It was in the Spring of 1876 that he first became connected with The Daily News. Then it was that he did that great service to an oppressed race and to humanity, which will make his name remembered so long as Europe has a history. The first stories of the Bulgarian atrocities had been made public, and had been denied and sneered at by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. MacGahan-then in the East, but not the author of the reports-was ordered by telegraph to make an investigation on the spot. He started at once, in company with his friend, Mr. Schuyler, whose report to our Government proved how well he did his share of the work, Let The Dails News say how MacGahan performed his task:

There is no need that we should reproduce now the details of a journey which has become historical. Mr. MacGahan went steep by step over the districts from which the tale of horrors had come. He saw not only the confirmation of the story in runned villages and burned has vest-fields, but received from the people themselves wherever he went their own account of the creats. He was able, moreover, to test and compare statements, and thus to get the whole story of the surposed revolt of the Endgarians, and of the brotal measures adopted for its repression. The result of his careful inquiries, facilitated as they had been by his knowledge of the Slavonio languages, as well as those of Wesfern Europe, was given to the Endsha public in the screes of letters published in our columns. Nothing like that correspondence had the appeared before in an English newspaper. Mr. MacGahan's graphic description of the scenes he saw, his powerful portraitors of persons as well as places, his vind reproduction of conversations held with people of all ranks, and of confessions made to him by surviving victims of the Turkish barbarities, brought fac whole of the effectionstances home to the public mind, as probably few distant events have ever been realized before. There ware, perhaps, few persons in this country who did not read Mr. MacGahan's letters; and not many who, after reading them, did not feet that the Eastern question had become tipe for some kind of speedy settlement.

That is not in the least overstated; nor is all the Dails News say how MacGahan performed his task :

That is not in the least overstated; nor is all the truth stated. It was MacGahan's letters which roused England in protest against going to war for a power capable of such barbarities as he described. Over and over again he was thanked in public meetings for what he had done. "It was our pleasing duty," says The Daily News, "to communicate to him many of these expressions of public approval, which had been sent under the seal of municipal and other authorities. Such votes were probably unexampled in the history of newspaper correspon dence; but in Mr. MacGahan's case they had been fairly earned by unexampled services. The combination of physical energy and intellectual power; of great capacity for observation, with immense power of expression; and of a promptitude in literary compoon, which was only equalled by quickness and decisiveness in action, singularly fitted him for his task." I may add that he earned for himself another not less honorable tribute; the curses of the fanatics and intriguing politicians who were then bent on hurrying England into war, whose schemes were foiled, and who divided their resentment pretty equally between Mr. MacGahan and Mr.

Since the war began, MacGahan has been steadily

steadfast determination which conquered pain as it faced danger. He had been sent before that to St. Petersburg, and be remained after it at San Stefano, proving in both places that his mastery of the political situation and his capacity for political discussion were equal to his military knowledge and deecriptive power. A large chare of the renown which The Daily News has earned in this war is due to him, and many of his letters and dispatches are preserved in the two volumes of the published correspondence of that journal. It is with regret one hears that the book he meant to write on the Eastern question will never see the light. He had collected stores of material, historical as well as out of his own experience, and he was master of the sub-

"He was much loved for his sweetness of disposiion, and for his frank manly character," writes his colleague from Constantinople. That is most true; true also what his biographer adds, that his geniality of temper made him welcome wherever he went. I don't think he bad an enemy. He was loved by the officers of the Russian army, yet there never was a correspondent who set military authority so often at defiance. Where he wanted to go be generally went; no matter what the orders to the contrary might be. Yet he was perfectly straightforward. On more than one occasion, he proved more than a match for the chief of the staff himself; yet he gave oflence to nobody. His manner was quietness itself, but the most observant of men perceived the unshaken esolution which lay beneath that unruffled surface. Forbes says he never saw him out of temper, and never knew him fail to carry his point, whatever it night be. As a journalist, he ranks with Ferbes and Stanley. I could not say more than that, and I cannot trust myself to say anything at all about the affection all of us who knew him had for him, or the grief which his loss occasions.

A TRIBUTE FROM MR. FORBES. MR. MACGAHAN'S CHARACTERISTICS AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

From Archibald Forbes's Letter in The Daily News. There was about him a certain happy-go-inexiness, which, while on occasions it advantaged him, was in certain respects his weak point. He was the very will-o'-the-wisp of war correspondents. At the commencement of the late war, he duly bought a wagon, horsed it satisfactorily, and furnished it with copious necessaries and some luxuries. From the day he started from Sistova with Gourko's column on the trans-Balkan raid till after the September attack on Plevan, he never once saw this wagon, "Joseph" tolled wearliy from piace to place in search of his metioor-like master; but in vain, Joseph's stock query, "Have you seen Herr MacGalian i" became among us one of the few lokes which brigatened the gloom of a very sombre period. How Joseph's master contrived to exist nothody can exactly tell; the younger Skobeleff, Perhaps, contributed the larger share toward his erratic existence. He became very lean, but always contrived to "show a good front," and some streaks of very hard luck never can exactly tell; the younger Skobeleff. perhaps, contributed the larger share toward his erratic existence. He became very lean, but slways contrived to "show a good front." and some streaks of very hard luck never daunted his frank, gailant cheerfulness. He never was a man to inflict upon his readers himself and his personal bardsnips and trais. Nobody to read his letters and telegrams during the long, weary interval between the September attack on Plevna and the float fall of Osman's improvised fortress, could gather any hint that during that peried the writer had been four times down with mainrial fever. Andfown where and how? Not in sonig quarters; not even in a Bolgarian hut; nay, not even under cover from the rati and the snow. The man who was down with young Skobeleff lay, like a dog, in a ditch. MacGahan battled with the fever in a sheltered corner of the treuch bebind the paulement, with soldiers standing on the bauquette in front of him, the Tarkish shells and builets whistling over him, and the snow drizzle dripping on him from the edges of Skobeleff's second great-coat. But the man's good heart and even mind carried him through everything. He had an equanility that was positively heroic. He never chafed; never "grizzled." to use a homely but expressive word. I never knew him even a little bit down on his luck save once, and that was when on a pitch dark night, at the Danube bridge head, his horse strayed away while he was negotiating access to the bridge, and he lost not only the beast and his meagre kit, for which he cared little, but also a long letter which be had written, and was conveying to post at Bucharest, for which he cared much. I have spoken of his equanimity—it was but a purise of his dannities courage, that dannities courage which carried him or alone through the desert of Khiva, spite of the obstacles which are by no means all recounted in his wonderful book. I have seen him under a heavy fire—his fault as a correspondent, having a correspondent's responsibility, was that he habitually exposed himself too recklessly to fire, and I have envied him his hatchless cooless. For a man who had never been a soldier, and who had made to a correspondent of the art of war, his military bergen-

apell of rest. But be was in the saddle agin long ere his broken bone was properly set; and as a fact he never gave it time properly to set at all. Rather than "be out of it," be deliberately accepted the prophesied fate of being lame for life; and I have no doubt that he died lame. He went through the campaign so great a cripple that he could not walk a mile, and when I saw him last, at Christmas time, the lameness had become

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1 a.m.-The area of lowest pressure has extended northward into the St. Lawrence Valley, and westerly winds, partly cloudy weather prevail in the Middle States, and with light rains over the Lower Lake region. The barometer has risen over the Ohio Valley, South Atlantic and Gult State, where light winds and clear weather prevail, except southeast winds in the Western Guif States. Indications.

For the Middle States and Southern New-Kagland, westerly winds, cooler partly cloudy or clear weather, and stationary or rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

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HOURS: Morning.	011191	2.5	4.5	NI 6 T	8 910	1119	BAR

The diagram shows the beremetrical variations in this city by senting the no representation lines give divisions of time for the 2st not econoling midnight. The irregular white him represents the script of ring these hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 24, 1 a. m .- The variations is air-pressure during the heaviest parts of the rain s orm Saturday morning (see upper diagr m) were unimportant. The second bull in the storm was followed by a portant. The second hall in the storm was followed by a slight decline, after which there were no marked changes in the barometer until evening, when a slight rise took place. With the exception of a slight decline in the afternoon, the movement of the barometer was injurard throughout the partir cloudy weather of yesterday (see lower diagram.) The temperature has been failing since Friday.

Clear or partly cloudy weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

THE WEST END RAILROAD COMPANY.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR-IN JUNCTION MODIFIED A SECOND TIME IN FAVOR

OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY. Long Branch, June 22.-The Vice-Chancellor was occupied all day in hearing the arguments in the case of the Long Branch Commissioners against the West End Bailroad Company. Attorney-General Vanatta speke for the Commissioners, William Walter Phelps for the railway company. Mr. Vanatta urged that the right of the Commissioners to the Long Branch that the right of the Commissioners to the Long Branch streets was superior, and that the railroad could not cross them. He denied the logal incorporation of the defondants, because their line of road was in a sincie town. Mr. Phelpa claimed that the general railroad law did not require that one of the termin should be in a different town; that a railway authorized by its charter to build from one point to another always took with that to build from one point to another always took with that anotherity the right to cross all intervening highways. At the conclusion of the argument the Court vacated the injunction so far as the lands already acquired by the company were concerned, and promised a final decision within the week.

NEGATIVE PROOF .- Old gent (who firmly be soid us last year in The Times how he had pushed on which had broken his leg—a fair specimen of the leg-a fair specimen of the leg-and leg and leg and

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS.

RELIGIOUS COUNSEL TO GRADUATES

PRESIDENT PORTER AT YALE, PRESIDENT SEELYE AT AMHERST, PRESIDENT POTTER AT UNION, PRESIDENT FOSS AT WESLETAN, AND BISHOP WILLIAMS AT TRINITY - SERMONS AT OTHER COLLEGES.

Commencement week was opened at a large number of colleges yesterday with baccalaureate sermons preached before the graduating classes. President Porter, of Yale, spoke of the special need of Christ by men of thought and culture of the present day; President Seelye, of Amherst, of the vanity of worldly wisdom, and the duty of trusting in God; and Bishop Williams, of Trinity, of life as a stewardship. President Foss, of Wesleyan, contrasted religious with worldly culture. President Potter, of Union, eulogized Professor Jackson and other's of the college dead; and at Bates services were held in memory of the founder. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the gondnating class of the College of the City of New-York.

YALE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S BACCALAUSEATE SERMON-CHRIST THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD TO FOLLOW -SENIOR APPOINTMENTS.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, June 23 .- To-day President Porter preached the buccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Yale College. He chose for his text the words : "I am the light of the world; he that felloweth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the

ight of life."-John, vill., 12. He said: In uttering these words Christ claimed very much. Those who leved Him best did not comprehend their mport; but as the centuries have passed away, those truths have become clearer. Men of selence and culture nowadays question whether Christ is any longer needed as this light of the world. We accept, they say, the Christian spirit, ethics and civilization, but we have outgrown any occasion for the personal Christ as the guide and inspirer of our personal life. We have not our-grown this want. Every class of mon of thought and culture aspire to lead the present age, and with reason. These men need Christ preëminently, as will appear from the following considerations:
1. Christ by bringing God to every man, and making

him very real, is the light of the world. Science needs God now, for science of our day ought to be Theistie, and s so as far as it understands itself. "The very easy to stop with force and law, and not go on to the agent that assumed in both; but God is implied in science. Atheism brings darkness into every mind that accepts it, interfere with skill and success. It has added neither strength nor clearness to science nor philosophy. Christ emphasizes the personality of God, warranting as in praying "Our Father," and prevents us from lesing thoughts of Him; science needs this help. 2. Christ confirms man's confidence in man's power to

know the truth. He teaches no principles of doubt, that

4. Christ is the light of human culture, in that he both

more than for culture. Culture is exposed to its own dangers; it degenerates when it becomes an end and not a means. Christ reforms abuses in art and culture, and in His school self-culture is an end.

5. Christ makes clear and possible to man another, and a better life, through the open doors of the immortality brought to light in His Gospel. He has not demonstrated it, but the has verified it as a fact. The fact that immortality is now so much discussed is proof that the risen Carist is as much needed as ever as the light of the world.

of the world.

6. Christ gives worth and significance to the individual man's life work. We need not be disgusted with the present life, for man is not the sport of unfeeling agencies; nor need one reject with contemptions disdant he idea of an immortality. Christ teaches no system of contempt for our daily life; such is propared as a forced by an anti-religious philosophy. To tem of contempt for our daily he; seen as propagated as a Gospel by an anti-religious philosophy. To our worldly life Carist gives worth and meaning. Each minutest event is ordered by His providence. He assigns to each man his place, and a man's success in life is assured if he rightly estimates success.

The remainder of the sermon, consisting of the address

The remainder of the sermon, consisting of the address to the class, is given in full.

Young gentlemen of the graduating class, I have presented to you these thoughts as appropriate to your college life, which is now so near its close, and to the active life anou which you are so soon to enter. You have been trained in a Ciristian college—a college bearing upon its seal the motio "Law et vertice," which points directly to Christ as the true Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. If the positions of this discourse are true, a Christian reliege involves no contradiction in terms—no incompatibility in fact. You have not found it to imply that seeince is not independent and free; that truth of every sort shall not be welcomed, and arguments from every quarter should not be critically examined, and conclusions in every department of knowledge and of thought should not stand or fall by appropriate evidence. But you have been taught that what a man breathes concerning God cannot but exert a powerful influence in determining what truths he thinks about, and how he thinks and reasons it respect to them. You have been taught truth to trith has relations so important to abstract schence and all the schences of nature as Christian thelsm, and that no forces have been and are still so potent in all those sciences, and forms of culture which relate to man as what we call Christian ideas. You have also been taught that ho trith has then the shall be and illustrated by the death of the Christ, from whom the holicat and the most attractive influences still continue to flow. As you stand together for the last time in this place of Christian worship, let me gather these manifold and oft-recited lessons into one carnest mjunction, and charge you to seek to make your conceptions of the union of man, of culture, of the future and the present characteristically and carnessly Christian worship, let me gather these manifold and oft-recited lessons into one carnest mjunction, and charge you to man many senouls and st or man, of culture, or section and any conceptus the fact that in many seconds and studies a boil or disguised atheism in many seconds and studies a boil or disguised atheism in many seconds and studies a boil or disguised atheism is taught and held, and that by sheer effontery on the one side and plansible disguises on the other, it is moving argressively upon our current sedence and culture. Do not fear it; do not fear to think lest it shall consume or overcome you; do not fear to think by the fight and help of Caristian conviction on the one side and with a candid and penetrating gazo on the other. Be assured that if you do the darkness will fee from your minds; that your faith and knowledge will lead to one another a blended light that shall containe bright unto the open vision of the open day. Remember also that was you believe will depend very largely unon what you are; that light in your convictions and in your hopes will be more or less affected by the light which you follow in your lives. Listen again to the words of promise, to the words of promise and of hope. They are all that you beed. "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness." How dear, how sweet, how assuring are words like these in an hour like this. As you know not want is before you, as the wneerthanties of the Indure are deepened when you look forward to them through the tears which will gather in the eyes that look so fondly, so regretfully upon the brightness of the nast. No more assuring words than these have ever failen upon human carn none from lips that epoke with such claims to be believed and obeyed; more that have been confirmed by such unlied testimony from the great host of Christian scholars who have put these words to the proof and tound them true. Their voices are as of many waters, among which I hear the voice of one of your own number so recently added to the great company; and it is that be that followeth for its mile that poke with any waters, Although no public exercises were held to-day, this has been a day of no small excitement and suspense to the senior class. For a few weeks past several men have been

"on the ragged edge" in regard to their degrees, and these men have quite naturally been anxious to learn the result of the deliberations of the faculty. By noon to-day they had so far advanced in their deliberations as to give out the appointment list, the individual "stand" for the four the appointment his, the manes of those whose dear a will for the present, at least, be withheld. It has seemed to '78 that the faculty has almost from the beginning dealt most hardly with them, and now their last blow strikes very severely, though the interested men themselves will not deay that the faculty have some foundation for their action. But to have eight or ten men, and some of them mencement that they cannot graduate with their classis as hard as it is unusual. All the afternoon, men have been seen in groups comparing their average stand, and congratulating or condoing one another. Several men who were thought to be very low have been made happy by the discovery that they were well above 2. This, it may be worth while to observe, is greivous shipwreck. Four is the maximum, but it is a greivous shipwreck. Four is the maximum, but it is a greivous shipwreck. Four is the maximum, but it is a rank never attained, and is therefore purely ideal. The highest rank ever reached was attained by one of the college's younger professors, whose mark was about 3.70. The appointments of the class are as follows:

Validitetory—Charance H. Kelwey, Bridgeport, Conn. years, and to announce the names of those whose dear .

Coe, New-Haven, Conn.; Stanley W. Dexter, San Francisco Cal.; Charles Parsons, New-York; Donglas P. Birme, Spring s-Harlen P. Beach, South Orange, N. J.: Frank A., Waterbury, Conn.; Edward H. Seely, Brooklyn, N

Beckwith, Waterbury, Conn.; Edward H. Seely, Brooking, N. J.; Frank A. S.; Burgess S. Hirtt, New-Haven, Conn.; William E. Waters, Concinnalt, Ohio: Walter Squires, New-York; Benjamin R. Wendell, Cazenevia, N. Y.; Reynold W. Wilcox, Madison, Cenn.; Edward H. Whilney, New-Haven, Conn.; Fhilip Moon, Worczetich, Mass.—10.

Dissolutions—Charles P. Woodbury, Norwalk, Conn., Arthur P. Dana, Wellenley, Mass., James McC. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Fenn.; Joseph A. Ticknor, New-Marlhoro, Mass. Edward P. Hickox, Washington, Conn.; Lawrence H. Schwah Fordham, New-York.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT SEELYE'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON-THE DUTY OF TRUSTING IN GOD THE TREME. ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

AMHERST, June 23 .- President Seelye delivered his Baccalaureate Sermon to the graduating class of Amherst College to-day, in College Hall. The address was delivered in this building rather than in the College Church because the latter place was thought too small to accommodate the large number of alumni and other friends of the college who were in town. Accordfront of the President. The text was from Ecclesiastes i:12-18, the words of David, wherein he speaks of the vanities of earthly wisdom and knowledge. After explaining the text, and showing that the wisdom here meant is a workilly wisdom, he went en to say that "the dialosopher cannot explain, the statesman cannot con-rol, the philanthropist cannot improve the actions on-men, unless he brings to bear upon all these works which are done under the sun a light and an authority and an anstration which cone from above the sun." This rolls was then expounded with reference to philosophy, a the first value, and statemanship in the second; and nth was then expounded with reference to philosophy, the first place, and statesmanship in the second; and en the speaker passed to the third head, viz: It is nervice clear that if the phimuthropist will seek to aprove the actions, and thus the condition of men, be not in the second in the second by the secon

blows.

It is a clear feet, however curious, that s man is not overned, even in the practical conduct of his life, by his adecstanding. The controlling motives which regulate unuan action are not presented by the intellect. "Out if the heart" said he who needed not that any should

dressed the graduates :

UNION COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON OF PRESIDENT POTTER-EULOGIES OF PROFESSOR JACKSON AND OTHERS

OF THE COLLEGE DEAD. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SCHENECTADY, June 23.—The Baccalaureate ermon of President Potter, of Union College, which was delivered to-day, was an elequent and touching memorial of the late Professor Jackson, reference also being made to others dear to the college who have recently departed. He spoke touchingly of the close triendship of Professor Jackson with Professor Taylor Lewis, and also with Professor Joseph Henry ; of Professor Lewis as a rapt listener from boyhood to all the "verious ignage" of Nature, and while giving back their lesb iguage" of Nature, and while giving back their lesaons to listening thousands, hinself losing slowly all
hearing of the voices of companionship, of ord, or awaymg pine, or storm. He also speke of Dr. Jackson in
like manner, flading his loy through the eye, in the
study of the wondrous light of star and planet by which
he read the rhymic music of the spheres, the universal
oratorio of law and mothomatical relation, the ordinations of the Father of Lights, and then at the last nearly
soffering the "mniversal blank of Nature's works," which
Milton so pathetically deplored for himself. These grand
and true mee, the apeaker said, were "lovely and pleasint in their lives, and in death they were not divided";
the same Summer being their last on earth.
Dr. Jackson's English ancester left England for New-

Dr. Jackson's English ancestor left England for New enstle in 1725, moved to the undertaking by a dream of a fair garden springing from the wilderness and becoming his home. The vision was fulfilled in the taen famous botanical garden of his grandson's, near the homestead, botanical garden of his grandson's, near the homestead, and the wider-known garden upon College Hill. It was a race of honest, industrious, God-learing people, after the manner of the Friends. The professor was born in 1804, in Orange County, N. Y., graduated in 1826, and was connected with the college faculity from that date till last year. In character, he possessed the moral courage of his ancestors, with warm-heartedness, and a rare devotion to professional duty. He was always a student. In social relations, his hespitality was generous and refined; and his charities of heart or hand knew only the limits imposed by his income. His affection for the youth under his care was a distinguishing trait. He ministered to their sicknesses and material unseties, and bore with their waywardness. He had no syxpathy with the positivism nor the nihilism of the day, but was a Christian, tooking through revelation and nature up to nature's God. The college was also called to mourn the loss of two steadfast, most efficient friends from among its trustees; Mr. James Brown, of New-York, whose interest and confidence in Union College had lately endowed it with over \$11,0,000, for thirty years giving it his efficial presence and wise counsels. He was a man of medical picty, whose name was a fluancial guarantee throughout the world, and whose charities were proportionate to his large fortune. There had died also the Hom. Wm. F. Allen, a class-mate of Professor Jackson (1826), whose loss the bench, the bar and the press, the church and this college have hastened to commemorate with honor and affection. He loved and served well his Alma Mater, and was full of cordial encouragement to the speaker when heataiting to accept the presidency of Union, and sympathized with him in its auxious responsibilities, and maniferied his constant practical friendship.

The Prosident alluded briefly to the character and end of others who had left the circle of college interests and the wider-known garden upon College Hill. It was

The President alluded briefly to the character and end of others who had left the circle of college interests within the past year : Joel B. Nott and the Rev. John Nott, (tormer professors); Judge Foote, of Geneva (a Noti. (former professors); duage reconstruction (former professors); change reconstruction of 1811); Chancellor Pruyn, Professor Henry (whom Union was the first to honor with a degree); Edward C. Tainter, of 1863 (who held an important post in the Chinese service and contributed to Oriental literature); Grenville Tremain, cut off from a most promising future; and Bataz Brookleman (of 1876), recently killed upon the Western plains. The address contained many practical applications to the young men present—on the advantages and dignity of a life like Professor Jackson's, passed in content with a moderate necuniary reward, because compensated by the pure, calm, wholesome pursuit of knowledge; and on other important topics decely needing discussion in a restless, material condition of society. In speaking of the violent death of young Brockleman, he lamented the inefficiency or indifference of the Government is not seeking to punish the murderers and vindicate the law and protect that exposed portion of the frontier. The whole matter had hitherto received only the attention and efforts of private friends. After an earnest and cloquent appeal to the departing class, the speaker concluded with a fine expression of the sentiments awakened in him by the funeral of Professor Jackson.

The Baccalaureate Sermon services were largely atgraduate of 1811); Chancellor Pruyn, Professor Henry

recent donations for the latter. The Finance Committee will also meet for the acknowledgment and disposition of the McClelland and James Erown bequests, and to consider the closing of the \$1,000,000 trust estate, which has proved less profitable to the Nott fund and college than was expected. The President's report this year will be of unusual importance to all the alumni.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON OF PRESIDENT FOSS-A WORLDLY AND A RELIGIOUS CULTURE CON-TRASTED.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 23 .- The Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, president of Wesleyan University, de-livered the Baccalaureate sermon to-day. He chose as his text I Timothy, iv, 16, " Take need unto Thyseif," and said that his theme was "Mundane versus Cosmic Culture." He argued that there was a mundane culture which would tolerably befit man if this mortal life was his only career; but that a cosmic culture which should fit man for any world he might live in. was better. He

fit man for any world be might live in. was better. He finally addressed the graduating class as follows:

I must now speak to the Graduating Class of this university the final words of deliberate, heart-felt, farewell counsel, on behalf of the faculty. Brothers, we shall never cease to watch your course in life with despest interest and warmest hope. The ties luit by these years can never be sundered. I know that every one of your instructors would most carnestly join me in the four injunctions I now solemnly, tenderly, lovingly, prayerfully lay upon you:

1. Lead an intellectual life.
2. Lead a religious life.

4. Live unto God.

1. He intellectual men. Let no profession nor occupano defrand you of this right. You have learned a great
al if you have learned how to learn, and how to use
not you learn. Your education is now well begun. Go
Fill up the interstices of time with perpetual mental
ture on some plan.

Le religious men. Prove not your consummate

2. Be religious men. Prove not your consummate folly by giving the slightest countenance to the shallow conceit that religion is somehow unfavorable to the highest intellectual development. So far from this, if you neglect religion, you doom yourself to an inevitable narrowness which, when you least suspect it, will reach far beyond religious and even moral questions. I take it, the very foremost representative of mundame culture is Gosthe. When death had dinmed his sight he said (I suppose with no religious meaning, but we may well put profoundest sparitual significance into the words, for they attered the real need of the man and of his writings): "Open the shutters and let in more light." The true light has come. Jesus says "I am the light of the world." Throw open your souls, and let him shine in. Belleve me, brothers, it is worth your while to adopt Luther's motto, "Bene orasse est bene studiusse."

Live for humanity. The world wants heroes. You do no heroes. You can never round out the noble

S. Live for humanity. The world wants beroes. You need to be heroes. You can never round out the noble ideas you cherish on any other plan.

4. Live into God. You have heard the words of Jesus; do them; so shall you, as he tells you, build on a rock. All clas is shifting sand. Not because to-day is Sunday and this is a church and I am a preacher of the Gospel; but because you are men and not mere "cold logic engines," men with throbbing hearts and human needs and sinful souls and eternity shead; because a scientific reckoning of the human nature requires it, because a cosmic culture requires it, because the All-Wise and All-Loving

ADDRESS TO CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES. THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY THE REV. GEORGE H. BEPWORTH.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the College of the Cuty of New-York was delivered last evening, by the Rev. George H Hepworth, at the Church of the Disciples. The church was filled with the friends of the graduates, who occu pled the front row of seats. The minister chose as his text Romans xill., 12: "And let us put on the armor of light." His aim was to show that pursuits of life were hollow and delusive, unless founded on the broad corner-stone of the Chris

The admonition and advice that If give you to-night, Mr. Hepworth said, is what I have learned by twenty-tive years of hard and sometimes rough experience. First of all, you must learn to face the stern and inexorable logic of facts, and if there is any one among you who thinks he can depend on his own brilliant genius to bring the desired results to his feet, he will most assuredly fail. I will recommend to your attention the axions of a steady purpose, a calm determination will overcome your Alps. If you want honor or position, begin by deserving it; honesty even in this naughty world being the best policy. Not all the army of Cusar could uphold a wrong, nor could all the army of Cusar could uphold a wrong, nor could all the army of Cusar put down a right. The true source of all the grand characteristics that we admire is found in the Christian religion. A man is not safe, surrounded as he is by ten thousand times ten thousand anothe temptations, unless he is clothed in the impenetrable armor of Christian light. Some philosophers there are who say that the nineteen centuries of delusion, and at the end of all we will be found, like the Athenians, breaking down the altar to he streets of the Jewish city, listen to his ry on Calvary, "Father for give them, for they what they do," the sunlight playing on His

TRINITY COLLEGE.

MAN'S LIFE A STEWARDSHIP-SERMON BY BISHOP WILLIAMS.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23 .- The Baccalaureate sermon at Trinity College was preached this evening, by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., L.L. D., of the Class of 1835, Bishop of Connecticut and Chancellor of the College, from I Corinthians, iv., 2: "Moreover, it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." He said that the words, though spoken with reference to the Christian ministry, implied and were based on the great truths which are of universal application first that every human life is a stewardship secondly, that faithfulness is the true standard which it is to be measured. These truths stand boldly opposed to two false and destructive ideas which boldly opposed to two false and destructive ideas which are prevalent in our time and our country, namely, that each man's life and opportunities are his own, and which he may use as he will; and that success is the test by which the value of life is to be determined. The Bishop considered, recarding both the scriptural truths and the prevalent faisehoods, their effect on character; the form in which they shape manhood; and, also, that which they draw out from the sources of man's being. He urged the duty and the blessedness of self-sacrifice as opposed to selfishness, and the nobility of faithfulness as opposed to what the world calls success.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE BACCALAUREATE. HANOVER, N. H., June 23 .- President Bartlett delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Dartmouth College to-day. His text was from John viit., 46 and 24: "And if I say the truth, why do ye not believe? For if ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins." The theme of the discourse was the responsibility of men for their views on religion; a responsibility that varies with opportunities. Vital consequences hinge on vital points, and fullness of blessing comes from fullness of acceptance.

BATES COLLEGE MEMORIAL SERVICE. LEWISTON, Me., June 23 .- In connection with the baccalaureate exercises at Bates College this afternoon, memorial services were held in the City Hall, in honor of the late Benjamin Edward Bates, founder of the college. The exercises consisted of invocation, reading of the Scriptures, the hymn "My Faith Looks up to Thee," sung by the congregation, prayer, a memorial doe, a memorial dosourse by President Cheney, singing of a class ode by the class, closing prayer, the doxology and benediction.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

FASTON, Penn., June 23 .- Commencement week at Lafayette College was opened to-day. President Cattell delivered the baccalauseate sermon and after-ward made an able address to the graduates.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL GEORGE P. KANE. BALTIMORE, June 23 .- Colonel George P.

Kane, Mayor of this city, died this morning, at his home on St. Paul-st., where he had been confined sines his attack of paralysis on the 25th of April last. For the past year he has been suffering from Bright's disease, which was the primary cause of his death. Colonel Kane was born in Baltimore, in 1820. His

parents came from the north of Ireland. From early manhood he has been an active, prominent and popular citizen, up to the hour of his decease, filling many imortant public trusts, and discharging all with fidelity, impartiality and strict honesty. When a young man he k an active part in the volunteer military organizate's an active part it is to see that the families of that period, and was Colonel of an artillery regiment. During the familie in Ireland he was a grain dealer, and through his energy large cargoes were sent forward to the famished Irish. During the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore he was Collector of this port. When the late civil war broke out he was Marshal of Police, and bore a conspicuous Fank never attained, and is therefore purely ideal. The highest rank ever reached was attained by one of the highest rank ever reached was attained by one of the closest rank ever reached was attained by one of the eloquent appeal to the departing class, the speaker concluded with a fine expression of the sentiments awaked to the class are as follows:

Yalesictory—Clarance H. Kelwey, Bridgeport, Conn.
Salustatory—Clarance H. Kelwey, Bridgeport, Conn.
Salustatory—Clarance H. Kelwey, Bridgeport, Conn.
Salustatory—William H. Tart, Cincinnal, Ohio,
Philosophical Orations—George L. Curtis, Canandatgus, N.
Y. George B. Palmer, Montville, Conn.
High Orations—Alfred L. Ripley, Andover, Mass; George T.
High Orations—Alfred L. Ripley, Andover, Mass; George T.
Hond, Mo.; Charles S. Shepard, Buffalo, N. Y.;
William M. Aber, Oswego, N. Y.; Hollis W. Cobb SarewsWilliam M. Aber, Oswego, N. Y

arrested by the military and confined in Forts McHenry, Warren and Lafaveite, for fourteen mentis, when he was released. He then went South and remained until the close of the war. He was elected Sheriff of this city in 1873, and in October 1877, was elected Mayer. He leaves a wite, but no children.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE OARSMEN AT HENLEY.

LONDON, June 23, 1878.

The first Trinity crew of Cambridge College arrived at Henley to-day. They have been practising in he neighborhood of home for some days, but took their first row over the Henley course to-day. Entries will close on Monday. There has been some talk of objections against the Showaccaemettes, but the crew them-selves do not fear any protests. Their appearance was a subject of considerable interest, but the comments ou their style are unfavorable. Their steering is excellent. The Columbias are liked more every day. They now walk considerably.

ENGLAND INSISTS ON THE AWARD. LONDON, June 23, 1878.

In an editorial on the Fishery Award, The Times says that the English Government have no course open to them except to take the money without inquiry, and without qualms of conscience. England is aware of no circumstance which affects the integrity of the tribunal. Had she been, she would not have waited for the award to repudiate its authority.

COLUMBIAN AFFAIRS.

PANAMA, June 12 .- The National Executive nsists that the register of foreign vessels entering the free orts of Aspinwali and Panama shall be delivered to the consuls of the nations whose flag they bear.

The Louisa, a small schooner belonging to an American itizen, was stolen the other night by a party of Italians, who have gone no one knows whither. They made the man in charge drunk, then lifted the anchor and silently

stole away.

Lieutenant Wyse has salled for Nicaragus to examine
the proposed canal route. He is accompanied by his
secretary, Mr. L. Verbrugghe. Should the prospect meet
his views, he may possibly attempt to arrange a contract
with the Government for the construction of a canal.

LARGE FIRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 22 .- A large fire at the orner of Queen and William-sts. yesterday aftern destroyed Ives & Allen's foundry, Ewing's coffee mill and other buildings. The following are the insurances: Ives & Co.-Imperial, Royal and Western, \$10,000 each; Phonix and Guardian, \$5,000 each; Lancashire, \$5,000; Ætua and Hariford, \$12,500 each; London, \$10,000. Milloy Bros. & Mitchell, machinists—Phenix and Com-mercial Union, 85,800. Ewing's coffee and spice mile— Phenix and the Royal Canadian and the Western, 83,800, J. D. Crawford, provision store—Guardian, London and Liverpoot and Royal, \$2,000 each; North British, im-perial and London, \$1,500 each.

A CARD PROM MR. ACKLEN'S FRIENDS. GENERAL ROZSER SAID TO HAVE INTERFERED UN-

ADVISEDLY-A DUEL IN VIEW. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, June 23 .- The friends of Congress

man Acklen, of Louisiana, have prepared a statement with reference to the recent extensively circulated reports reflecting ; seriously upon the good character of that gentleman [namely, to the effect that General Rozser interfered to save a lady who was with Mr. Acklen from indignity], and giving a version of the widely discussed affair in the following card addressed to the Editor of The Washington Post:

of The Washington Post:

An affair which occurred one evening last week, involving the mane and repute of the Hon. J. H. Ackien, of Louisiana, and a lady of prominence in the society of New-York City and Washington, has been so distorted and misrepresented by reports circulated from mouth to mouth, and finally published in the leading journals of the country, that the friends of the parties most directly concerned deem it proper to make the following statement of facts: Without going into the details of time, place and circumstance, touching the affair itself, it suffices to say that there was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Ackien to warrant the inferences which have been drawn by the public and countenanced by the press, or to afford sufficient four datton for the verbal reports originally spread abroad upon the anthority of the person who claimed to have been the here of the intrusion and discovery, so-cauled. Beyond this, it is to be stated that the conduct of Mr. Ackien was not such as to withdraw from him either the condidence or

replaces a victim of an indignity toward the author of the wrong.

In short, the whole story, as bruited and as printed, is of the most unqunitiesly sensational and unwarranted character. Fisers has been, and now is but one issue in the premises, and that is an issue of a personal and private character between Mr. Ackien and General Rozser, who have both left the city for their respective homes to arrange their affairs for such a determination of the same between them as their views of the responsibility of men to one another—which do not need description—would seem to distate. Under these circumstances, and especially in view of the fact that Mr. Ackien is fully sustained, and his version of the affair fully corroborated by the lady who is the alleged victim of the reported indignity, it would seem entirely proper for the public and the press to recant the violent and unwarranted judgment which has been passed upon the strength of untenable conferences, and to leave the conclusion of the matter where it properly belongs, to wit, between Mr. Ackien, who undertakes to defend the honor of his companion and of himself, and General Rozser, who figured first as an intrader and second as the assainant. It is not necessary to specify the methods by which the one party proposes it defend himself and his companion, nor is it requisite ta charge of violence and indignity upon the part of Mr. Ackien caunot be sustained, nor can the inference of suffering and wrong endured upon the part of the lady,

suffering and wrong endured upon the part of the lady.

The scandal, of distorted and exaggerated publicity has had the effect of hastening perhaps an event which would have taken place under any circumstances, and which should not be permitted to be clouded with dishonor by the maievolence of enemies or the frivoility of thoughtless gossips. It is to be hoped that this explanation, which is as pointed, and plain as the delicacy of the subject matter will admit of, will remove the imputations and refute the inferences that have been formed so hastily and upon such slender foundation. At all events it should have that effect, for it is authoritative and covers the wishes of both the parties principal to the original affur.

The Post says that Acklen is reported to be very

The Post says that Acklen is reported to be very

rich and lavish in his expenditures of money, and has been made the victim of a carefully planned design. It adds that Mr. Acklen has hurried to Louisiana to arrange his rfairs, and that as soon as he gets there his friend, who is a well-known duelist, will at once notify General Rozser to name some gentleman to represent him; further, that it is not probable that a man weighing not more than 140 pounds-which is probably in excess of Mr. Acklen's weight-could successfully assail a woman of a much stronger physique and robust health, and there can be no doubt that the two have met amicably since the Tuesday night occurrence, Acklen is not a stranger to duels. He has brought down his man on the field, and has, beside, been engaged in a number of duels as accessory. He is reported to be a crack shot.

Business is dull. Try stock speculation! Thousands of deliars are often made from an investment of one hundred, Send to Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, 12 Wall-st., New York, for their Weekly Financial Report, sent free.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—COCK—At the residence of the bride's parents at Chappaqua, N. Y., on the 13th of June, Robert I. Murray and Phebe Anna, daughter of Effingham Cock. PRECHT—KAPP—On the 22d inst., at the residence of C. P. Hinck, esq., by the Rev. L. Halfmann, Dr. Victor Precha and Caecille Kapp, Professor Vassar College. No cards.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BASSINE DIED.

BETTNER-In this city, on the 22d inst., Mary P. Betiner, daughter of the late James E. Betiner, of Riverdale, and of daughter of the late James E. Bettner, or Annie C. Bettner, and friends are invited to attend the tuneral at St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the tuneral at St. Ann's Charch, 18th-st., near 5th-ave, on Monday, 24th inst, at 4 p. m., without further invitation.

The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

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BRADLEY-At Champaigne, Ill., June 3, Daniel, youngest, aon of the late Edward W. and Sarah D. Bradley.

BRADLEY—At Champaigne, III. June 5, Daniel, youngest, aon of the late Edward W. and Sarah D. Bradley. GROSZ.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening. June 23, at his residence, No. 44 East 21st st., Michael Gross.
Notice of funeral horeafter.
VINTON—At her residence, 27 Grace-court, Brooklyn Heights, en Saturday. June 22, Elizabeth Mason Vinton, Whow of the late Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., and daughter of the late Commodore Oliver H. Perry, U. S. N., in the 59th year of her are.
Funeral services from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Timestay, June 25, at 2-30 o'clock, and at Travity Church, Newport, R. L., on Wednesday, June 26. Friends are requested not to send flowers.
WHEELOCK,—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 23, Moses A. Wheelock, in the 58th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 36 East 221-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock.
WILMARTH—In Jersey City, June 22, 1875, Mrs. Mary Ann Wilmarth, widow of Jenathan Wilmarth, in the 87th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited in attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 264 Bay-81, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
Interment at Green wood Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.
Provinence (R. I.) papers please copy.

Special Notices.

George A. Leavitr & Co. Auctioneers.
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Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HAIL SALE ROOMS;
A larce COLLECTION of BOOKS in the various DEPARTMENTS of LITERATURE, from PRIVATE LIBRARIES
—ALL IN PINE CONDITION, including many illustrated
works, to be sold Wednesday, June 26, and following evenlogs, commensing at 7:20 o'clock.

bigs, commensing as 7,200 ceness.

St. Nicholass Society of the City of New-York.—A second incesting of the Seniety will be hold at DELMONICUS.

Matison-square, on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th most, all a o'clock, to take action in relation to the death of their late President, W.M. M. VERMINA S.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. New-York, June 21, 1878.